124-58-6-6889

The Hydraulic Resistance During Turbulent Filtration

r is the radius of the solid particles, $w = V/m$ is the average velocity in the pores, and A' and B' are constants. Then, by analyzing the results of different experiments according to this formula, the author arrives at the conclusion that in practice this formula does not work out satisfactorily, and thereupon attempts to establish the critical value of the R number which corresponds to the transition from the linear resistance law to the square law. Calculation formulas are listed. Bibliography: 17 references.

Ye. M. Minskiy

1. Hydrodynamics research   2. Turbulent flow--Analysis

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Tepaks, L.A.

TITLE: Hydraulic Resistance in Pipes in the Subquadratic Region
(Gidravlicheskoye soprotivleniye trub v dokvadratichnoy
oblasti)

ABSTRACT: An examination is made of the following: 1) Development
of turbulence near the walls of pipes; 2) transition from lam-
inar to turbulent motion; 3) the effect on resistance of the
distance between protuberances; 4) classification of surfaces;
5) velocity distribution; 6) the law of resistance in pipes in
a subquadratic region; et alia. The author observes that,
whereas in the quadratic region the resistance is character-
ized by one dimension alone, namely, that of the absolute
roughness Δ or the coefficient of roughness n, it will not
be possible to evolve a single formula for the subquadratic
region without introducing additional coefficients. It is pointed
out that the resistance in the subquadratic region is well

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-8-8706

Hydraulic Resistance in Pipes in the Subquadratic Region

defined by a relationship of the form

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\gamma} = f \left(\frac{\Delta U_*}{\gamma} \right) \tag{1}$$

On the basis of an analysis of experimental data the author considers this relationship to be linear, whereupon the resistance in the subquadratic region is determined with the expression

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} - 2 \log_{10} \frac{r}{\Delta} = 0.- + 2 \log_{10} \frac{\Delta U_*/\gamma}{a + m \Delta U_*/\gamma}$$

wherein ϵ is the coefficient of the virtual viscosity at the wall, γ is the coefficient of viscosity, and $U_* = \sqrt{gRi}$ is the dynamic velocity. On the basis of an analysis of experimental data obtained by F.A. Shevelev, G.M. Murin, and others, values are given for the numerical coefficients a and m, and limits are set for the subquadratic region of pipes made of different materials.
Card 2/2   V.I.Gotovtsev

TEPAKS, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VEL'NER, Kh.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAAL', L.L. [Paal, L.L.], inxh.

Shortening the length of the spillway of a water-power installation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.6:122-129 Je '58.   (MIRA 11:9)

1.Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
                        (Dams)

SOV/143-58-9-17/18

AUTHOR: Tepaks, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent;
            Paal, L.L., Engineer

TITLE: Hydraulic Computation of Water Gauge Sumps (Gidravlich-
            eskiy raschet vodomernykh kolodtsev)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika,
            1958, Nr 9, pp 112-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The float level relay is an important element of auto-
            mation - in hydroengineering installations - closing or
            breaking the regulation circuits with changes in the
            water level. In order to ensure that the float device
            functions reliably, the floats are usually set up not
            in the water basin itself, but in a water gauge sump
            connected with the water basin via a feed pipe. Proper
            selection of the dimensions of the sump and the feed
            pipe considerably affect the work of the float device
            with rapid variations in the water level. In order to
            determine these dimensions correctly, the paper works
            out formulae for hydraulic resistance, inertia head,
Card 1/2   the continuity equation and the rate at which the

SOV/14<-58-9-17/18

Hydraulic Computation of Water Gauge Sumps

water rises in the sump. From all these components a
general formula is given for the resistance factor.
The paper then describes a test assembly consisting of
£ chambers. The level amplitude was 195 cm the filling-
up period was 156 sec. Advice is also given on comput-
ing errors. The experiment agreed well with the calcu-
lations. The maximum actual drop in these conditions
was 11.5 cm compared to a computed 11.7 cm. The result
of computation by the second formula was 12.1 cm i.e.
the error difference in the first case was 2% and in
the second 5%. There are 2 graphs, 3 diagrams and 1
Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra gidrotekhniki i geodezii Tallinskogo politekh-
nicheskogo Instituta (Chair of Hydro-Engineering
and Geodesy, Tallin Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 30,1958

Card 2/2

S/263/62/000/011/006/022
1007/1207

AUTHOR: Paal', L. L. and Tepaks, L. A.

TITLE: Combined optical-electric method for measuring dynamic flow characteristics by means of a photoresistance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1962, 19–20, abstract 32.11.134. In collection: "Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich. issled." M. AS USSR, 1961, 133–134

TEXT: The Tallin politekhnicheskig institut (Tallin Politechnic Institute) has devised a new optical-electric method for measuring fluctuations and rapid changes in load or forces, by means of the ФС-К1 (FS-K1) photoresistance. The load variation to be recorded causes slight deformation of an elastic sensing element and hence deviation or covering of the light beam falling on the surface of the photoresistance. The variation of the electric current induced in the photoresistance is amplified by a single-value amplifier and recorded on a МПО-2 (MPO-2) loop-oscillograph. The device was rated under static load. The new method permitted investigation of tangential stresses in the apron of a dam tailrace. The sensing element consisted of a horizontal 80 × 80 mm plate fastened by means of a flexible rod to the bottom of the flow-model. The intensity of the light beam emitted from a watertight-encl. .d lamp and sent to a photoelectric cell (also mounted in a waterproof casing) was varied by means of a thin metal sheet fixed to the

Card 1/2

Combined optical-electric method for...

S/263/62/000/011/006/022
1007/1207

lower face of the horizontal, before the beam reached the photocell. The dynamic effect of the water stream on the stilling wall of a navigation lock and on the open miter gates of the lock during passage of flood water, as well as other types of dynamic stresses, were investigated. Among the advantages of the new method should be mentioned the low inertia, high sensitivity, and the simple design of the mechanical, electric and optic system of the device involved. There are 3 references and 1 figure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TEPAKS, L.A., dotsent, Kand.tekhn.nauk; AYTSAM, A.M. [Aitsam, A.], kand.tekhn.
nauk

Calculation of water hammer in low-pressure hydroelectric power
stations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.3:93-97 Mr '61.
                                                    (MIRA 14:3)
1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
gidravliki.
            (Hydroelectric power stations)(Water hammer)

TEPAKS, L.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; VEL'NER, Kh.A. [Velner, H.], dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk; PAAL', L.L., [Paal, L.], kand.tekhn.nauk; AYTSAM, A.M.,
[Aitsam, A.], kand.tekhn.nauk; LIYV, U.R., [Liiv, U.], inzh.

Water hammer in a low-pressure hydroelectric power station with a
sudden loss of load and methods for studying it on a stand.   Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; energ. 4 no.4:109-117 Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
gidravliki.
                (Hydraulic turbines) (Water hammer)

TEPAKS, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Control of an adjustable-blade hydraulic turbine at a sudden
drop of the load. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.8:103-
109 Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy gidravliki.
          (Hydraulic turbines)

SIIRDE, E.K. [Siirde,E.], doktor tekhn.nauk (Tallin); RAUKAS,
M.M.,kand tekhn.nauk (Tallin); TEPAKS, L.A.,kand. tekhn.
nauk (Tallin); LOORITS, Kh.A. [Loorits, H.], kand. tekhn.
nauk (Tallin)

Some problems in the ozonization of drinking water.
Ved. : san. tekh. no.2:1-3 F '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

TEPANDI, Ya.

    Technological progress and t. e local industries. Mest.prom.i khud.-
promys. 2 no.7:27 Jl '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

    1. Zamestitel' ministra mestnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR.
                         (Estonia--Industries)

.28(1)   SOV/118-59-3-11/22

AUTHOR: Golubev,   V.V., and Tepankov, U.M., Engineers

TITLE: A Mechanical Tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" (Mekhanizirov-
             annyy shchit Lenmetrostroya)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959,
             Nr 3, pp 31-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A mechanical tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" is intended
             to cut subway tunnels through compact Cambrian clay.
             It is an ordinary tunneler, equipped with a cutting
             mechanism, and consists of a knife-supporting ring,
             casing and dividing walls. The knife-supporting ring
             and the casing form a cylinder, in the middle of which
             the cutting mechanism, the tunneling mechanism, the
             conveyer, the electric and the hydraulic equipment are
             mounted. Lengthwise the cylinder is divided into the
             knife-supporting ring and the tail unit. The tail unit
             represents the continuation of the casing. Vertically,
             the casing is divided by two horizontal dividing walls
Card 1/2   into three compartments. The lower and upper compart-

.A Mechanical Tunneler of "Lenmetrostry"

SOV/]18-59-3-11/22

        ments are divided by two vertical walls into three cells.
Thereby the inner space of the shield is divided into 7
cells: a large one in the middle section, and six small
ones, three in the upper and three in the lower section.
The mechanical tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" has proved to
have great technical and economical advantages. There
are 6 graphs.

Card 2/2

TEPANKOV, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining rated loads acting on planetary actuating
members of mining machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mashinostr. no.7:80-83 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted February 15, 1963.

L 04243-67

ACC NR: AR6015952

SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/023/R045/R045

AUTHORS: Tepas, D.; Kropfl', U.; Armington, D.H.

30

B

TITLE: Potentials induced in man's visual system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 12R294

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probl. bioniki. M., Mir, 1965, 24-36

TOPIC TAGS: eye, light biologic effect, biocybernetics, biophysics

ABSTRACT: Electrical activity produced by exciting the eyes with flickering lights was registered simultaneously with two groups of electrodes. The activity from these two sources and the measure of excitation were intensified and recorded on a polychannel magnetophone with frequency modulation. The magnetic ribbon obtained in this way was passed into an analog computer programmed for averaging physiological potentials. The ribbon was also connected into an automatic computing system for measuring α-activity. By this method it was possible to obtain easy-to-analyze answers for stimuli differing greatly in their excitation force from those normally dealt with in common electrophysiological studies. According to the author, the technique of summation used in this investigation makes it possible to identify and to measure the reactions at excitation intensities near the absolute threshold of the tested quantity. V. Antonov /Translation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 06

Card 1/1

UDC: 577.3

TE PAVCEVIC, P.

HAJDU, F.

  Yugoslavia

       Dr

    Ward of Internal Diseases of the General Hospital of
    Voivodina (Interno odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice
    — Novi Sad)
    Ward of Surgery of the same Hospital. Novi Sad; Head:
    Dr D ALEKSIĆ.

  Belgrade, Medicinski pregled, No 8, 1962, pp 479-482.

  "Endogenous Hyperinsulinismus."

  Co-authors:
    TEPAVČEVIĆ, P Dr, Ward of Internal Diseases of the General
       Hospital of Voivodina — Novi Sad (Interno odeljenje Glavne
       pokrajinske bolnice — Novi Sad),
    ALEKSIĆ, D Dr, Ward of Surgery of the General Hospital of
       Voivodina — Novi Sad.

YUGOSLAVIA

L. KALIAI, A. HAID, P. TERAVCEVIC and V. KNEZEVIC, Internal Medicine Clinic of Medical Faculty (Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta), Zagreb.

"Significance of Fe and Cu Determinations in Differential Diagnosis of Jaundice."

Belgrade, Acta Medica Iugoslavica, Vol 16, No 1, 1962; pp 91-110.

Abstract (English summary modified): Serum Fe was determined in 117 patients with infectious hepatitis and 110 with obstructive jaundice and copper was in 59 and 83 respectively. Other standard liver function tests made. Generally, Fe was higher in viral hepatitis, copper higher in obstructive jaundice. Along with all other clinical and laboratory tests, serum Cu and Fe determinations are concluded to be of some use in the diagnosis and prognosis of liver diseases. Two graphs, 4 Yugoslav and 11 Western references.

1/1

IVANOV, St., inzh.; TEPAVICHAROV, A., inzh.

Experimental studies on the model of an assembled pre-
stressed hyperbolic and paraboloid shell. Stroitelstvo
10 no.5:23-25 S-O'63.

IVANOV, St. D., inzh.; TEPAVICHAROV, A.D., inzh.

Prestressed hyperbolically paraboloid shells above the rectangular basis. Stroitelstvo 8 no.6:20-25 '61.

TEPAVICHAROV, Iordan

Contribution of the Bulgarian youth in the building of the
heat and power complex Maritsa-Iztok. Elektroenergiia 13
no.5//6:58-60 My-Je '62.

TEREKHOV, YU. V.

AUTHOR
TITLE

BURGOV, N.A.,TEPEKHOV, Yu.V.
The Resonance Scattering of γ-Rays by Mg24.

PERIODICAL

(Rezonansnoye rasseyaniye γ-luchey Mg24- Russian)
Atomnaya Energiya,1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 514-519 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

The authors investigated the resonance scattering of γ-quanta
with the energy $E = 1,38$ MeV(which correspond to the transition
of the Mg24 nucleus into the basic ground state) on the nuclei
of metallic magnesium.
The Method and the Order of the Experiment: The γ-rays were emitted
by the excited Mg24 nuclei after the β-decay of Na24. The block
scheme of the experimental order is shown in form of a drawing.
Radioactive Na24 in a aqueous NaOH served as a source of the γ-rays.
The coincidences of the γ-quanta emitted by the source under inc-
lusion of the angle φ were registered.
The Experimental Results and Their Discussion: The ratio A_k bet-
ween the number of coincidences N_{Mg} when using of a magnesium
scatterer and the number N_{Al} of the coincidences in the case of
an aluminum scatterer was measured for different angles φ. The re-
sults are shown in form of a diagram. The minimum of the curve
corresponds to the maximum of the resonance scattering of the γ-
quanta with the energy 1,38 MeV. A control test is described in
short. The observed cross section of the resonance scattering
was caused by nuclei which were able,a) during the life of the
level with the energy 4,14 MeV, to give the recoil obtained on the

Card 1/2

The Resonance Scattering of -Rays by Mg^{24}.   89-6-1 24

ocassion of the ß-decay (or this recoil is small), or b) do not
change their direction of motion during the life of the level
1,38 MeV of the nucleus Mg^{24}. Just like the recoil caused by the
ß-decay, also deceleration of the nuclei may diminish this effect.
For the lower limit of the width of the level, $\Gamma > 1,6.10^{-4}$ eV is
found.
(3 illustratiohs and 1 table).

ASSOCIATION   Not Given.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED   26.1.1957
AVAILABLE   Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

NIKOLINSKI, P.; MLADENOV, Iv.; DRAMOV, S.; TEPELIKIAN, M.

On obtaining nitroalcohol and nitrobutadiene. Godishnik khim tekh 6
no.2:95-106 '59 (Publ. '6@).

PANAMSKI, Ivan; TEPELIKIAN, Mari

Stabilization of polyformaldehyde. Godishnik Inst khim prom 2:
127-138 '63.

TEPELUS, P.

Experiments with Soviet combine Donbass-1 in the coal enterprise Lupeni.

p. 30
Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1956
REVISTA MINELOR
Bucuresti

SO: Monthly List of east European Accessions (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 12
December 1956

TEPELUS, P.

"Cases of precise determination by calculation of parameters for 3-period tachograms at installations of hoisting machines."

p. 514 (Revista Minelor) Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

TEPENITSYNA. T.I.

Psychological analysis of pathological reasoning. Vop.klin., patog.
i lech. shiz. no.1:132-139 '64.
(MIRA 18.5)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy patopsikhologii (zav. - doktor
pedagogicheskikh nauk B.V.Zeygarnik) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya RSFSR.

TEPENITSYNA, T.I.

Psychological structure of rationalization. Trudy Gos. nauch.
issl. inst. psikh. 43:68-80 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patopsikhologli (zaveduyushchaya
doktor pedagogicheskikh nauk B.V.Zeygarnik) Gosudarstvennogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut psikhiatrii, Moskva.

TEPENITSYNA, YE. P.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Author: Farberov, M. I., Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Shchemyakina, N. K.

Institution: None

Title: Synthesis of Hydroxytetrahydropyran and the Products of Its Conversion

Original
Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1955, No 25, 133-136; Dokl AN SSSR, 1954, 99, No 5, 793-796

Abstract: Description of a new synthesis of some derivatives of tetrahydropyran. Reaction of allyl carbinol (I) with CH_2O gives 4-hydroxy-tetrahydropyran (II) which is oxidized to tetrahydro-γ-pyrone (III). By Beckmann's rearrangement of the oxime of III (IV) was prepared the lactam of β-ethoxypropionic acid (V). Attempts to polymerize V were unsuccessful. By dehydration of II with $KHSO_4$ was prepared 2,3-dihydro-α-pyran (VI) which was hydrogenated to tetrahydropyran (VII). It is assumed that the primary product of reaction in the

Card 1/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Abstract: synthesis of II is pentatriol-1,3,5, which in the presence of acids undergoes ring-closure to II. Mixture of 72 g I, 73 ml 40% solution CH_2O and 2.2 ml H_2SO_4 (d 1.82) heated 3 hours, neutralized solution distilled to get II, yield 74.8%, BP 190°/760 mm, 97-97.5°/25 mm, n^{20}_D 1.4612, d^{20}_4 1.0708; dibenzoate MP 155.5-160° (from alcohol). Oxidation of 177 g II with solution of 360 g $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 200 ml H_2SO_4 (d 1.81) and 1,500 ml water (6 hours, temperature <30°) and III is extracted with dichlorethane; yield 26.8%, BP 67-68°/18 mm, n^{20}_D 1.4510, d^{20}_4 1.0844; 2,4-dinitrophenyl-hydrazone, MP 186.5-187° (from alcohol). 40 g III and 35 g $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$ in mixture of 60 ml alcohol and 320 ml water heated to 75° stirred 24 hours and from neutralized solution IV extracted with ether; yield 100%, BP 99-100°/6 mm, MP 50°. Heated mixture 70 g II with 70 g $KHSO_4$, driving off azeotropic mixture of VI and water boiling at 78-80° and separate VI, yield 57.2% BP 93°/760 mm, n^{20}_D 1.4480, d^{20}_4 0.9394. By hydrogenation of 20.2 g VI over 2 g 5% Pd/C prepared VII, yield 100%, BP 87.5°/764 mm, n^{20}_D 1.4205, d^{20}_4 0.8853. Into solution of 11.5 g IV in ml 5N solution NaOH added at 100° 19 g p-toluene-sulfochloride and extract with $CHCl_3$

Card 2/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Abstract: the V, yield 20%, BP 165°/15 mm. V also prepared by interaction of 25 g IV in 50 ml $C_2H_4Cl_2$ with 18 ml 25% oleum, yield 30%.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Kryukov, S. I., Kut'in, A. M., Levskaya, G. S., 153-58-1-13/29
Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Ustavshchikova, Z. F., Farberov, M. I

TITLE: An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum
(Uluchshennyy sposob sinteza trietilalyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1,
pp. 86-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey on the publications of trialkyl-
aluminum as specific catalyst, both alone, as well as with
cocatalysts for olefinic polymerization (references 1 to 3),
and they compare with each other the known methods of
production of aluminum-organic compounds (references 4 to 6).
The authors selected the method by Grosse and Meviti
(Mavity, ref. 5) as the most convenient one. A)- Production
of ethylaluminum sesquichloride (mixture of ethylaluminum-
-dichloride and diethyl-aluminum-chloride). The first stage
of the process according to reference 5 proved to be rather
incomplete. It is difficult to be controlled, has a long
period of induction and often leads to the complete
destruction of the products, sometimes with explosion. The

Card 1/4

authors tried various initiators at atmospheric pressure
(crystalline iodine, ethylaluminum-sesquichloride, ethyl-
bromide and a mixture of these substances). Table 1 shows
the influence of individual initiators on the period of
reaction. Ethylbromide acted most efficiently. Table 2
shows the influence of the initial temperature with the
supply of ethylchloride on the reaction-period. Optimum
conditions for the carrying out of the process were selected
from the obtained test results. Further tests were carried
out on an enlarged plant (figure 1). The laboratory results
were confirmed: It was possible to reduce the reaction-
-period to from 2 to 3 hours. B)- <u>Reaction of symmetrization
of ethylaluminum-sesquichloride</u>. In order to obtain tri-
ethylaluminum, the above reaction must be carried out
with the participation of metallic sodium. According to
reference 5, various insufficiencies exercised a disturbing
effect in this connection. The authors found the conditions
for removing them: 1)- Sodium ought to be used in fine
dispersion, the surplus of Na must not exceed 5 to 10% of
the theoretically required quantity. 2) - Sesquichloride
must be introduced in portions as a 20 to 30% solution in

Card 2/4   hydrocarbons. 3) - The temperature of reaction must not

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum   153-58-1-13/29

exceed 130° and an intense agitation should be guaranteed. The gasoline-fraction "galosha" (boiling above 100°) proved most effective among several tested solvents. The yield of triethylaluminum amounted to 70 to 76% of the charged sesquichloride under the selected optimal conditions. A certain quantity of partly oxidized triethylaluminum was proved in the produced triethylaluminum. The inactive part of the catalyst formed a mixture of all 3 possible ethoxy--compounds. An experimental part follows. C) - <u>Production of aluminum sesquichloride</u>. According to the method described here, a 99% yield of that theoretically possible was obtained. The two (paragraph A) components were present in the mixture in approximately equimolar quantities. D) - <u>The reaction of symmetrization</u> was carried out in a device shown in figure 3. A filter required for this purpose is shown in figure 4.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i opytnyy zavod
Card 3/4   Ministerstva khinicheskoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum   153-58-1-13/29

tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza i SK
(Yaroslavl' ,   Technological Institute and
the Experimental Plant of the Ministry for Chemical Industry.
Chair for the Technology of General Organic Synthesis
and SK)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Farberov, M. I.   SOV/156-58-4-40/49

TITLE: The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the
              Reaction of Stereoregulary Polymerization (Opredeleniye
              aktivnosti trialkilalyuminiya v reaktsiyakh stereoregulyarnoy
              polimerizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
              tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 765-767 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method of determining the activity of trialkyl aluminum
              in the reactions of the stereoregulary polymerization was de-
              scribed. The method is based on the capability of the AlR_3 to
              reduce titanium tetrachloride quantitatively into titanium-
              (III)-chloride under special working conditions. The dependence
              of the degree of reduction Ti^{4+} upon the molar ratio
              AlR_3 : $TiCl_4$ at $20°C$ was investigated. In the ratio 1 the
              reduction occurs to trivalent titanium and in the ratio higher
              than 1 bivalent titanium is formed. The method suggested was
              compared with the quinoline method developed by Natta (Natta)
              and it was ascertained that the results of both methods are
Card 1/3   equal to each other. The calculation of the active $Al_{act.}$ is

The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the Reaction of Stereoregulary Polymerization.

carried out according to the following formula:

$$Al_{act.} = \frac{V_{KMnO_4} \cdot F_{KMnO_4} \cdot 0.0027}{V_{AlR_3}} \; g/ml$$

V_{KMnO_4} - ml 0.1 n $KMnO_4$ - consumption in the titration;

F_{KMnO_4} - factor of the $KMnO_4$ solution; 0.0027 - the amount of aluminum in grams, corresponding to 1 ml 0.1 n-solution;

V_{AlR_3} - volume of the solution AlR_3 in ml to be investigated.

There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza i SK Yaroslavskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta (Chair of Technology of Elements for Organic Synthesis and SK at the Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)

Card 2/3

SOV/156-58-4-40/49

The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the Reaction of Stereoregulary Polymerization

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

TEPENITSYNA, Ye. P. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Obtaining and analysis of aluminum-organic compounds and their use in reactions of stereoregular polymerization,"

Yaroslavl', 1959. 15 pp with graphs. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Yaroslavl' Technological Inst. Mos Inst of Fine Chem Technology im Lomonosov), 175 copies

(KL, 43-59, 121)

-13-

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; KUT'IN, A.M.; LEVSKAYA, G.S.

Some investigations of ethylene polymerization in the
presence of complex organometallic catalysts. Vysokom.soed.
1 no.8:1148-1158 Ag '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
   (Ethylene) (Polymerization) (Catalysts)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

     Investigating the reaction of selective oligomerization of
     bivinyl to cyclododecatrien. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1:49-60 '62.
                                    (MIRA 17:2)

S/204/62/002/004/016/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Tepenitsyna, Ye.P., Dorogova, N.K., Farberov, M.I.

TITLE: Study of the reaction of selective oligomerization of
             divinyl into cyclododecatriene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 604-610

TEXT: A number of Ziegler catalyst systems were investigated with
a view to their application in the preparation of cyclododecatriene.
The most active systems are $Al(C_2H_5)Cl - TiCl_2$; $Al(C_2H_5)_3 - CrCl_3$
and $Al(iso-C_4H_9)_3$.   For the first system the best molar ratio of
Al:Ti was 4.5:1 and the reaction temperature 40°C.   The catalyst
prepared at 100°C favoured the formation of polymer and that
prepared at 40°C the formation of a polymer-trimer mixture.
In this reaction cis, trans, trans-cyclododactrien was formed
exclusively.   The catalyst prepared by 40°C, time - 10 minutes,
concentration - 0.15 mole/litre, gave 86.4% conversion of divinyl
into 77.1% trimer and 22.9% polymer.   The system $Al(C_2H_5)_3 -CrCl_3$
was less active.   The best reaction conditions were found to be:
ratio of $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ to $CrCl_3$ - 4:1 to 4.5:1;   concentration of
catalyst - 0.3 mole/litre;   catalyst preparation - 20 minutes at
100°C;   reaction temperature - 60°C.   Divinyl conversion under
Card 1/2

Study of the reaction of ...

S/204/62/002/004/016/019
E075/E436

these conditions was 90 to 95% and the trimer yield about
20 g/100 ml toluene per hour.   For the least active catalyst -
Al(iso C_4H_9)-CrCl$_3$ - the optimum molar ratio of the two
components was 2 to 2.5:1 and the best conditions of catalyst
preparation are: temperature - 100°C, time - 5 to 10 minutes.
In this case cyclododecatriene-1,5,9 is formed exclusively, The
conversion of divinyl was about 20%. For all the systems the
oligomerization reactions were conducted for 2 to 3 hours.   It is
believed that the specificity of action of the catalysts depends
on the nature of the heavy metal component with variable valency.
There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
              (Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)
              Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK
              (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for
              Synthetic Rubber)

Card 2/2

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

Synthesis of vinylcyclohexene and its hydrogenation. Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:876-881 N-D '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP6021807   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0085/0086

INVENTORS: Tikhvinskaya, M. Yu.; Shishkova, L. F.; Novosel'tsev, P. V.; Farberov, M. I.; Teponitsina, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic resins. Class 39, No. 182887 /announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Construction Engineering Institute for Asbestos Technical Products, and Yaroslavl Technological Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy i Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)/

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: resin, synthetic material, phenol, formaldehyde, ester

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic resin by condensing phenols with chlorinated common ester. The product is subsequently treated with formaldehyde or its components in the presence of a base. To impart thermal stability, mechanical strength, and elasticity to the products made of this resin, bis-(chlormethyl)-diphenyl ester is used as the ester.

SUB CODE: 11/   SUBM DATE: 06Jul64

Card   1/1   UDC: 678.682.678.632

TEPER, A.D.; TEPER, S.A.

Case of lumbo-reno-intestinal fistula in costal tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 38 no.6:108-109 '60.   (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Andizhanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Sh.A. Alimov).
(RIBS—TUBERCULOSIS) (FISTULA) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

TEPER, B. YE.

PA 64/49T57

USSR/Engineering   Dec 48
    Furnaces, Metallurgical
    Industrial Efficiency

"Operation of a Cupola Furnace on a Hot Air
Blast," B. Ye Teper, Engr, 3 1/3 pp

"Za Ekon Top" No 12

Operation of a cupola furnace on a hot-air
blast is more efficient. Claims that by
preheating the blast for cupola furnaces a
25-30% economy of coke is possible. Temperature
of the metal in the spout of the cupola in-
creases, and the overflow of waste metal de-
creases. Preheating of a blast assures steady
                                              64/49T57

USSR/Engineering   (Contd)   Dec 48

Operation of the cupola furnace and increases
productivity. Gives tables and illustrations
showing performance of cupola furnace.

64/49T57

Teper, G.E

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances   G-2

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12088

Author   : Tur'yan Ya.I., Teper G.E., Redchenko L.F.
Inst   : Commission on Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of
              Sciences USSR и Кишинев-Штиу
Title   : Polarographic Determination of Nickel- and Cobalt-Ions
              in Absolute Ethanol

Orig Pub   : Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1956, 7(10),
              162-169

Abstract   : In 0.1 M solution of NH_4NO_3 in absolute C_2H_5OH it was
              not possible to observed normal polarographic waves of
              Ni and Co. In 0.5 M solution of $CaCl_2$, elongated waves
              were obtained for Ni which are unsuitable for quantita-
              tive determinations. The Co wave is better defined. A
              direct proportionality was noted between diffusion cur-
              rent and concentration of Co. In 1 M solution of
              NH_4SCN the Co in contradistinction to Ni produces no

Card 1/2

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances   C-2

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12088

polarographic wave. Ni wave is very well defined. A direct proportionality was noted between diffusion current and Ni concentration. The process of electric reduction of the thiocyanate complex of Ni is irreversible. With a pyridine background waves of Ni and Co are very well defined. In both instances there is a direct proportionality between diffusion current and concentrations of the metals. Processes of electric reduction of pyridine complexes of Ni and Co are reversible. Half-wave potential of Co is lower by 0.22 than that of Ni, which makes it possible to observe distinct waves. Addition of pyridine to a solution of $CaCl_2$ in C_2H_5OH results in a conversion of the chloride complexes of Ni and Co to pyridine complexes. In all of the investigated solutions, except for 0.1 M NH_4NO_3, the polarograms of Ni and Co showed no maxima although no substances that eliminate the maxima were added.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6006343   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0065/0065

INVENTOR: Vereshchagin, M. A.; Golubkov, A. I.; Teper, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Angular axial fan. Class 27, No. 178013

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 65

TOPIC TAGS: fan, axial fan, ~~annular axial fan~~ shaft, antifriction bearing

ABSTRACT: The proposed fan has a cooled shaft and bearings to permit operation in
high-temperature gaseous media. To reduce the heating of the bearings from the heat
transmitted along the shaft, the latter is made in two parts which are connected by

Card   1/2   UDC: 621.63—714.71
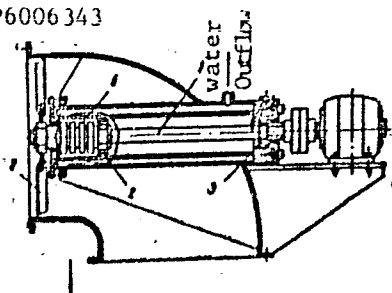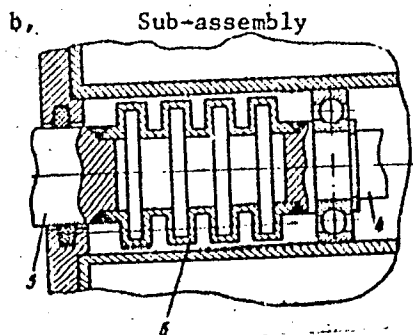
ACC NR: AP6006343

Fig. 1. Fan

1 - Shaft; 2 and 3 - shaft bushings;
4 and 5 - shaft sections; 6 - corrugated
insert; 7 - impeller; 8 - jacket.

b,   Sub-assembly

a corrugated insert containing a flowing lubricant. This insert is located between
the fan impeller and in front of the cooling water jacket (see Fig.1). Orig. art. has:
1 figure.   SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15DEC64   [TN]
Card   2/2

TEP, J.

"How we contributed to the fulfillment of goals in the Five-Year Plan."
Uhli, Preha, Vol 3, No 9, Sept. 1953, p. 241

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

AUTHORS: Romm, R.F., Teper, M.Ye.   119-58-6-11/13

TITLE: The Measuring of the Level of Liquid Chlorine by Means of the
             Radioactive Apparatus UR-4 (Izmereniye urovnya zhidkogo khlora
             radioaktivnym priborom UR-4)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of the apparatus UR-4, which has already previously
             been described, the problem was solved as to whether it is pos-
             sible to measure the height of the level in lying cylinders
             (cisterns). Experiments were carried out by means of 2 apparatus,
             one of them having a length of 1, and the other of 2 meters, with
             a cistern having a diameter of 1.45 m.
             1.) It was found to be possible to carry out measurements in the
                 case of a lying cylinder, i.e. along its diameter.
             2.) Measuring accuracy satisfies the demands made. Satisfactory
                 agreement could be attained between results obtained experi-
                 mentally and by calculation of errors.
             There are 2 figures, and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

             1. Liquid level gages--Design   2. Radioactive substances--
Card 1/1   Applications

25(5)
AUTHORS:

06224
SOV/64-59-6-16/28

Radun, D. V., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Levachev, A. G., Chistyakov, V. S., Teper, M. Ye.,
Lurda, A. K.

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus for Electrolytic Lyes

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 516 - 521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An automatic control of the lye level in all evaporators, the removal of the lye and caustics by means of a pump with an automatic concentration control, and the salt separation by means of automatic centrifuges of the type "AG" permit continuous evaporation and the full automation of the evaporator. The lye concentration can be measured and controlled by determining the temperature of depression, i. e. the temperature difference between the boiling solution and the steam. The temperature of the boiling lye should be measured in an apparatus with forced circulation in the discharge flow, in apparatus with natural circulation and a suspension chamber between chamber and apparatus wall, and where the lye is

Card 1/2

06224

Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus SOV/64-59-6-16/28
for Electrolytic Lyes

continuously pumped off from the pipes outside the apparatus.
The temperature of the saturated steam should be best measured
in special chambers (with adequate steam separation) contained
in the evaporator units (Figs 3,4). In controlling the con-
centration it is recommended to adopt automatic control also
for the pumping off of the pulp, which can be controlled by
means of signals emitted by the concentration meters. An
electric system (Fig 8) is recommended for the control of
the evaporators. It makes use of electronic controls of the
system VTI as well as of electromotive controls, or of a
turning valve operated by the apparatus KDU-1. Inter alia,
temperature measurements (Fig 2) obtained by means of an
electronic bridge of the type EMP-209 are given. Mention is
also made of a concentration meter operating on the basis of
automatic electronic bridges of the type EMD-212, differential
manometers of type DM-630, electronic controls VTI(type ER-III-54),
pumps of types YaNZ3/25 and AR-60, liquid level controls of type
RUKTs-365, and pneumatic controls of the system AUS. Further-
more, reference is made to a scheme (Fig 6) for concentration
Card 2/2   control used in one of the plants.There are 9 figures and 1 table.

TEPER, S.A., assistent

Case of a thoracic stomach.   Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:68-69 Ap '60.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
T.M. Efendiyev) Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(STOMACH--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

TEPER, A.D.; TEPER, S.A.

Case of lumbo-reno-intestinal fistula in costal tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 38 no.6:108-109 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Andizhanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Sh.A. Alimov).
(RIBS—TUBERCULOSIS) (FISTULA) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

TEIPR, T.

"Polish Model Office, Tr. from the Polish", P. 14 (TOPPTEPI ELES, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KOZLOWSKA, Janina; NIEWIAROWSKI, Stefan; TEPER, Teresa

Congenital afibrinogenemia according to our observations.
Pediat. pol. 38 no.9:701-709 Ag'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie (kierownik:
prof. dr. med. R.Baranski) i z Instytutu Matki i Dziecka
w Warszawie (dyrektor: prof. dr. med. B.Gornicki).

JARZEBSKA, Danuta; GUINAROWICZ, Halina; TEGER, Teresa

Congenital deficiency of Stuart's factor. Ped. Pol. 40 no.1
73-78 Ja '65

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska) i z
Pracowni Hematologicznej Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. S. Niewiarowski).

LEONIDOV, N.K.; MOSHKINA, G.P.; TEPER, V.K.

Blasting solid fuel into the hearth of a blast furnace. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.11:85-
89 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GESELEV, M.M., inzh.; LEONIDOV, N.K., inzh.; TEPER, V.S., inzh.

Improving safe working conditions in blast-furnace plants. Bez.truda
v prom. 6 no.1:15-16 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
                       (Blast furnaces--Safety measures)

BEREGOVSKIY, V.I.; BREGMAN, R.V.; DANILOVA, L.A.; KOZYREV, V.S.;
    TARASOV, B.Ye.; TEPER, V.S.; FOMINYKH, Ye.G.; LIBERMAN,
    S.S., red.; KOROVINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Complete use of pyritic cinders] Kompleksnoe ispol'zova-
nie piritnykh ogarkov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 71 p.
                                        (MIRA 17:3)

LEONIDOV, N.K.; SLIZHIKOVA, L.Ye.; TEPER, V.S.

Effect of the coke quality on the indices of blast-furnace smelting. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.issl.inst.nauch. i tekh. inform. 16 no.10:98-102 '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

LEONIDOV, N.K.; MOSHKINA, G.P.; TEPER, V.S.

Coke gas blast into blast furnaces. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform.
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.2:83-86
'64.   (MIRA 17:6)

TEPER, Ye.P.

Improving the manufacture of tools and dies at automobile and
agricultural-machinery plants. Avt. prom. 30 no.2:47-48 F '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.

TEPER, Ye.M.

Armed Revolt of the Asturias Proletariat in October, 1934, and the Problem of Unity of the Spanish Working Class.

The following dissertations were defended in the Institute of Archeology, Candidate of Historical Sciences.

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

TEPEREK, J.

1

✓ Liquid-liquid equilibriums in the methanol-water-isoöctane 4
system. Henryk Buchowski and Jedrzej Teperek (Univ.
Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 33, 1061-8(1959)(English sum-
mary).—The binodal curve and 9 tie-lines of the McOH-
water-isoöctane (I) system at 18 and 20° were detd. The
asymmetry of the reciprocal soly. of McOH in I and of I in
McOH, characteristic of all McOH-hydrocarbon systems,
was observed. The tie-lines were correlated by several
methods. Only the Campbell method (C.A. 39, 604¹) gives
a straight line.   A. Kręglewski

KEMULA, W. (Varsovie); BUCHOWSKI, H. (Varsovie); TEPEREK, J.
(Varsovie)

Evaluation of excess free energy starting with division
coefficients. Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 285-290 '62.

1. Institut de Chimie Physique de l'Academie Polonaise
des Sciences, Varsovie.

KEMULA, W.; BUCHOWSKI, H.; TEPLEREK, J.

Distribution studies. Pts. 2-3. Bul chim PAN 12 no.5:343-349 '64..

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.
Presented by W. Kemula.

S   TEPERMAN, Yefim Yakovlevich

Instructions on the installation and operation of rotary compressors. 1935

NN

1. Air-compressors

I. Zhivotinskii, M. S., jt. au.

TEPERMAN, Ye.Ya.; SHEPELEV, Ye.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SVIRIDOVA, P.A.,
      redaktor; NADZINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

      [Pumps in coal preparation plants] Nasosy na ugleobogatitel'nykh fabri-
kakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 133 p.   (MLRA 8:1)
            (Coal preparation) (Pumping machinery)

TEPERMAN,Ye.Ya., inzhener

Standardization of sand pumps. Standartizatsiia no.6:64-66
N-D '54.   (MIRA 8:10)
            (Pumping machinery--Standards)

TEPERMAN, Yefim Yakovlevich; LEYFEROV, M.Ya., otvetstvennyy red.; GARBER,
T.N., red. izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn. red.; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.
red.

[Pumps in coal preparation plants] Nasosy na obogatitel'nykh fabri-
kakh. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 191 p.
        (Pumping machinery)   (Coal preparation)   (MIRA 11:7)

TEPERMAN, Yefim Yakovlevich; BEL'SKIY, A.M., otv.red.; LIBERMAN, S.S.,
    red.izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Mine dewatering pump: a manual for schools and training courses
for mine foremen] Rudnichnyi vodootliv; uchebnoe posobie dlia
shkol i kursov masterov. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 151 p.
                                        (MIRA 13:9)
    (Mine pumps)   (Mine water)

PAVLISHIN, V.I.; TEPIKIN, V.Ye.

Some characteristics of the constitution and genesis of biotites
from rocks beneficiated with dark-color minerals (Volyn').
Min.sbor. 18 no.3:307-315 '64.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov i Institut
geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

TEPIKIN, V.Ye. [Tiepikin, V.IE.]

Possibility of determining the coordination of titanium in micas. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1220-1223 '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR N.P. Semenenko [Semenenko, M.P.].

TEPIKIN, Ye.K.

Intensification and extension of work in the chemical analysis
of eruptive rocks. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.6:121-123 '54.
(MIRA 9:12)

1. Uzbekskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
        (Rocks, Igneous)

TEPIKINA, Z.S.

Liver phosphateses during internal gamma irradiation. Trudy Stal.
med.inst. 27:59-61 '57   (MIRA 11:9)
            (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
            (LIVER)
            (PHOSPHATASE)

TEPIKINA, Z.S.

Ribonucleic acid in rat liver following irradiation with the radioisotope Fe^{59}. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 1 no.3:49-53 '58   (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya. Rakhimovym.
          (Nucleic acid) (Radioactivity--Physiological effect)

TEPINA, Marjan, ing.

The prospects of automation. Automatika 2 no.5:263 N '61.

TEPINA, M. M.

TEPINA, M. M.: "On fever reactions in schizophrenia patients and in patients in the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis". Leninfrad, 1955. Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

BORZUNOVA, A.S., prof.; TEPINA, M.M., kand.med.nauk; SANAMYAN, E.A.,
        kand.med.nauk

Problems of disability evaluation in neurotic manifestations
at a late period following closed craniocerebral trauma. Trudy
LIETIN 2:218-224 '59.   (MIRA 13:7)
        (DISABILITY EVALUATION) (SKULL--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
                        (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

BORZUNOVA, A.S., prof.; TEPINA, M.M., kand.med.nauk

    Disability evaluation problems in psychopathy. Trudy LIETIN
2:225-231 '59.   (MIRA 13:7)
       (MENTAL ILLNESS)   (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

BORZUNOVA, A.S.; TEPINA, M.M.

Importance of over-all methods of investigation in disability
evaluation in psychiatric cases. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl.
psikhonevr. inst. no.20:163-170 '59.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy
institut imeni V.M. Bekhtereva Leningrad i Leningradskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii
truda invalidov.
            (DISABILITY EVALUATION)   (MENTAL ILLNESS)

TEPINA, M.M.

Significance in practice of medical and occupational expertise in
the differential diagnosis of psychopathy and pathological personali-
ty change in various diseases. Trudy LIETIN 7:198-204 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION) (PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)
(PERSONALITY, DISORDERS OF)

8(6)   YUG/3-58-12-4/27
AUTHORS: Šermazanov, Aleksej and Tepina, Zvone

TITLE: Rational Use of Electric Energy (Racionalno koriščenje elek-
                trične energije)

PERIODICAL: Elektroprivreda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 594-598

ABSTRACT: The new double-rate tariff for electric energy used by bulk
                consumers enables considerable saving of production costs in
                plants. This tariff has two rates, one more expensive for
                daytime power consumption, and a cheaper one for the power
                consumed during the night. The authors illustrate the saving
                which can be achieved by plants which make full use of this
                system and switch over as much of their load as possible to
                the night period. As an example the authors demonstrate the
                efficient application of the double-rate tariff in the "Lito-
                stroj" Plant, Ljubljana. The plant has adopted a simple de-
                vice which enables automatic regulation of power consumption.
                The device consists of a watt-meter with a signal-contact,
                relays for disconnecting current when too much power is con-
                sumed, and light and sound warning signals. A clockwork me-
                chanism puts the device out of operation by night. Saving of
Card 1/2   electricity costs in this plant amounted to 4,650,000 dinars

Rational Use of Electric Energy   YUG/3-58-12-4/27

       yearly, and the cost of the device was only 495,000 dinars.
       There are 3 tables and 1 schematic diagram.

ASSOCIATION: ELES, Ljubljana (Sermazanov), "Litostroj" Plant, Ljubljana (Tepina).

Card 2/2

TEPINA, Ye.K.

Improving the quality of production. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 10:
27-29 O '65   (MIRA 19:1)

TEPINA, Ye.K.

Multiple-style assembly-line conveyor. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7
no. 11:17-18 N '65   (MIRA 19:1)

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